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# The Globe.


WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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## PARTY PLATFORMS.

### PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson at Baltimore, June 9th 1864:—

*Resolved*, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms of the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

*Resolved*, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

*Resolved*, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amedment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of the jurisdiction of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that a Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

*Resolved*, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled dificulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

*Resolved*, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

*Resolved*, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

*Resolved*, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

*Resolved*, That the national faith pledged for the redemption or the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibilities in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

*Resolved*, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

### PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton at Chicago on the 31st of August, 1864, are as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, of the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

*Resolved*, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war-power, higher than the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosterity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peacable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

*Resolved*, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

*Resolved*, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and a perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

*Resolved*, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

*Resolved*, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

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WHAT IS LIFE?—The mere elapse of years is not life. To eat, and drink, and sleep—to be exposed to darkness and the light—to pace round the mill of habit, and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart—the tears that freshens the dry wastes within—the music that brings childhood back—the prayer that calls the future near—the doubt which makes us meditate—the death which startles us with mystery—the hardship which forces us to struggle—the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.

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ARITHMETICAL.—Bill S.———is an excellent accountant, but, like all men, will sometimes make mistakes, and in one of his bills figured up that "8 times 8 are 88." The Governor was not slow in discovering the mistake, and demanded explanation. Bill examined the account and saw that he was down, but did not like to admit it; so putting on a bold face, he said: That's all right." How so ?" was the inquiry. "It's all owing to the inflation of the currency," said Bill; "the multiplication table, like everything else, *has gone up* !"

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☞ They who 'pine' in their youth can never look 'spruce' in old age.

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☞ The man who attempted to whistle a bar of soap has injured his voice by trying to sing a stave off a barrel.

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☞ What age is most disliked?—The saus-age.

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☞ A faithful friend is better than riches.

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☞ 'Tis said love, like the measles, is all the worse when it comes late in life.

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☞ When is red paint green?—When first put on.

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☞ Who is the greatest grave digger in the world?—The Doctor.

### What the Chicago Platform Means.

It is a happy circumstance that at the precise moment when the Democratic party entered the Presidential canvass with a platform in favor of the "immediate cessation of hostilities in order to enter into negotiations, a formal and authorized declaration was promulgated from Richmond of the terms on which the South would negotiate.

First, the separation of the North from the South must be considered as an accomplished fact, the absolute independence of the Confederacy must be acknowledged. On no other ground and for no other object, says Mr. Davis, will the South negotiate. It is undoubtedly true that precisely for these objects leading Democrats desire to negotiate. The opposite is nowhere declared. Since it is impossible there can be negotiation except on this ground and for these objects, the only logical deduction is that in declaring for an armistice so that the war may be closed by negotiation, separation and Southern independence are distinctly intended. If any other deduction can be legitimately drawn we are unable to discover what it is.

This matter is so grave a one that it becomes of the utmost importance that this point should not be misunderstood. It is the essence of the issue. No one will pretend that the Chicago platform had a word put into it without deliberation; therefore what was excluded was equally the result of deliberation. It sometimes is the case that silence is more expressive than spoken words; and it is the fact with this platform. The fact that it contains not a word condemnatory of the rebellion or the rebels, that it contemplates not the prosecution of the war *under any circumstance*, but immediate steps to peace as the only course to be pursued, that this policy is declared in the face of the declaration from Richmond that there can be no peace without separation—is the most speaking fact there is in the platform or connected with it; and it amounts to the positive declaration that the peace intended is peace by separation the withdrawal of the army and navy and the acknowledged independence of the South.

The leaders of the Vallandigham and Wood school so understand it, and therefore support McClellan. The N. York *News*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, *Chicago Times*, and other journals that have openly favored the recognition of the South, and scarcely disguised that they were on the rebel side, support him, because they understand the Platform to mean peace by separation. No observer of popular movements has failed to discover the growth in the Democratic party of this description of peace sentiment. It is notorious that at Chicago so strong was it that it caused to be stricken from the Platform the original declaration in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war in case the South would not negotiate on the basis of the restoration of the Union. Hence there is nothing in the new Democratic creed in favor of firing another gun, or a word against the rebellion.

The very air is full of the damnable purpose of acknowledging Southern independence. "Separation is an accomplished fact," says Jeff. Davis, and the Chicago Platform, by studied silence, gives consent. It will be the people's turn next to speak.

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HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE,
1st DIVISION, 5th CORPS.
August 28th, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—The 5th Corps is on the Weldon Railroad. The 5th corps holds the left of that portion of the Weldon Railroad which is held by our infantry. The left of the 5th corps is the 1st Division. The left of the 1st Division is the 1st Brigade; right on the corner; d'ye see? From our left, the line runs back in a line perpendicular to the road, the lines forming a right angle with a battery of 3 inch rifles, grinning at the vertex. That is an approximate description only, for few fortified lines are straight. We defend this corner, and there are two batteries that can rake the foreground should occasion require. Half our men look down the railroad, where the advancing enemy must traverse a broad open and level way to death. The other half look out across the field to the wooded swampy ground in front. There an assaulting party would have a soft road to travel, which would be likely nevertheless to prove a very hard one. Such is the impression of those who wait on this corner for the compliments of gray-garbed chivalry.

Hancock has been down to Ream's Station, five miles from here and had a desperate fight in which he is supposed to have come out second best. We are sadly in want of definite information on the subject, but the report as yet uncontradicted, that he lost nine guns and fell back in the night, leaving his dead and wounded, looks nothing like a very signal victory. It is said that Hancock declined offered reinforcements and was afterwards overwhelmed by numbers. We know that he had breastworks and if this statement is correct, the rebels have undoubtedly paid a fearful price for their advantage. Rumor accordingly asserts that the rebel loss was terrible.

A week ago to-day, the rebels assaulted our line, a mile above here, at the point where we first struck the road. For perhaps half a mile from the road the ground was clear, a field of sickly corn, with "nary" roasting ear, lying next the woods. Up to the right the woods came nearer the road and there, just in front of a house, were about a dozen guns pointing toward the scene of Friday's assault. At some distance in the woods was our line of skirmishers, and running near the railroad, parallel to it were our breastworks. We were lying about rather loose, when a rattling, varying fire began to be heard on the line in the woods. Teamsters began to hitch up, mail carriers, cooks, clerks and non-combatants generally, began to look for shelter, and the soldiers hastily concluding their various occupations, fell into line and drew up close to their defences. The cannon turned on their wheels and looked down along the front.

I should have mentioned that from the batteries, a breastwork extended to the left some distance, and this was in advance of our line. The rebels supposed it to be our extreme left.

The cavalry came galloping back from the woods. I wondered what their hurry was, but just as the last file passed out of the rake of our guns, volumes of smoke rushed from the dark mouths of several pieces, thunders rent the air, and the shells went crashing through the woods. We knew then what was the matter. How those guns worked! Down in the woods we hear a long loud yell. Again the batteries thunder, and then the troops mount their works and send answering shouts. The roar of guns becomes continuous. Ha! shells are coming as well as going, and coming in more directions than one. Flop, goes one into the mud! There another rebounds and catches a gum blanket hung to dry on stakes, carrying it up into the air. Crash! How the fragments and shrapnel fly buzzing along! The long gray lines are emerging from the woods. Already shattered and torn, they still advance. The breastworks seem to smoke, and many a rebel goes to judgment.

The eye of some rebel falls on that breastwork jutting out from the batteries and with open flank. Now he has us! A whole brigade goes round and comes in behind it. Secure of triumph, they rush up the hollow, and —find themselves between the federal lines, with thousands of muskets grinning death in their faces, and they are summoned to surrender. There was no dodging the question. The Johnnies *not* gracefully complied.

The rebels have often "nicked us" by flank movements, but even rebel ingenuity may miss. J. S. B.

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A SOLDIERS OPINION OF THE COMING ELECTION.—An officer in Sherman's army, born and educated in Philadelphia, writes us from before Atlanta an interesting letter discussing the draft, the coming election, and other subjects just now of general interest. We give below his remarks on the coming election, as a reflex of the opinions of the soldiers of the grand Army of Georgia, who feel an especial and deep concern in the restoration and perpetuity of the Union:

* * * * * * *

"I wish the election were over; its results will decide the fate of this nation. Mr. Lincoln re-elected, and the policy of carrying on the war until rebellion is utterly crushed sustained, and I fully believe the present war will terminate triumphantly for the right within six months. Mr. Lincoln defeated, and a low, conciliatory policy avowed, the war will also terminate, perhaps more speedily, in the recognition of the South as an independent nation.

"To defeat Mr. Lincoln is the main hope of the Southern leaders. They know, perhaps even better than we, what important results depend upon the November election; they know his re-election is the death blow to their hopes, his defeat their promise of speedy victory.

"They may lose Richmond, Atlanta, and Mobile, and the Confederacy is still secure, if the war-policy of the loyal States is disavowed. We may fail to gain either of the rebel strongholds, and yet give armed treason its death-blow on the election of Mr. Lincoln; and the consequent avowal that, despite three long years of hardship and suffering, despite the sacrifice of money by millions, despite the shedding of blood like water, despite defeat and the death of thousands of our bravest and noblest, we stand where we stood on the 15th day of April, 1861—for the prosecution of the war until treason was crushed, and rebellion ceased to exist save in name. Oh! as an American, as a lover of my country, I pray God will give our people courage to meet the issues before them; oh, that they may prove worthy decendants of the men of the Revolution, and do their whole duty in the hours of the great crisis of the war. God grant that our people may show their loyalty, their patriotism, is more than empty name. The blood of the patriots of the Revolution, of the heroes of 1812; the blood of their sons, their brothers, their friends, shed upon the sacred fields from Bull Run to Petersburg, from Shiloh to Atlanta; the gaping wounds, the shattered limbs, the tears of the widows and the orphans, made such by the war; the old tattered flag insulted, the memories of our past, the hopes of our future, call upon the men of the North to be true to themselves, to be true to their nation.

By their acts will the fate of the Union be decided—and by their acts will they be judged by their children and their God Lincoln and Johnson in themselves are but men, with all the faults of their fellows; individually they may be ignorant; they may be much less competent than others, as true men as they; but a loyal convention of representatives of loyal men has selected them as the candidates for the chief offices of the land; they are the avowed friends of the great, only true policy of the nation; one, at least, has been tried and not been found wanting; and both are identified as patriots devoted to the maintenance of the Union at all costs, at all hazzards; as such they are the representatives of the great principle for which we have given so much. Their election is its triumph; theirs is its defeat. Representing, then, the cause for which we fight, there can be no doubt on the part of the true loyalist in the proper disposition of his vote, no doubt respecting his duties in the coming election."

### How to End the War.

The great duty and advantage of making the coming draft thoroughly fruitful of results is ably illustrated in the following remarks of Mr. SWINTON the correspondent of the *Times* now at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. They include the personal judgment of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and, in this respect especially, deserve attention:

"I am persuaded that if our armies did no more than hold their own in their present positions, with the grip they have on the rebel armies, the rebellion must wear itself away and die out from sheer lack of breath. But the duty is laid upon us, not less in consideration for the South itself than for the honor and integrity of the nation, and the material interests of the world at large, to use swifter means for its suppression. We all want peace North and South; but the shortest cut to peace is through vigorous blows at that alone which prevents peace—the armed forces still under control of the chiefs of the rebellion. Even in point of time no ambassadors could arrange terms of peace so quickly as the mission of a fresh hundred thousand muskets. It is no mere poor judgment of mine, but the authoritative utterance of the head of all our armies, that it is in the hands of the people to end the rebellion at a blow. *Lieut. Gen. Grant has declared that "if he had now but a hundred thousand fresh men he could in fifty days do up all the fighting that need be done during the war."* This is no shallow hearsay; it is the authentic declaration of the high name given; and the sentiment is affirmed by every military man I have lately met. Half that force added to Gen. Grant's own immediate army would enable him to stretch his line across to the Danville road, and positively compel the abandonment of Virginia; the other half would put Hood's army into the hands of General Sherman. Is there living patriotism enough left in the country to evoke the means for so glorious a consummation? If there were not, it might well raise the question whether such a people deserved to be saved!

"*This will be the last draft.* There will be no more calls, for there will need be no more. The reinforcements it will give our armies will end the war. This reflection should evoke the heartiest efforts to make it productive of the best fruits, which will be realized when our people, coming to view it not as an arbitrary imposition of force, but a solemn call of duty, and its elections not as a misfortune to those on whom they may fall, but as a sacred laying on of hands, respond promptly and personally to its demands."

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☞ The following is a correct list of Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Officers and Privates of company F 195th Regt., P. V. Mustered on the 20th day of July, 1864, by Lieut. McDonald, U. S. Mustering officer, at Harrisburg, Pa., for the term of one hundred days.

Capt. John E Potter,
1st Lieut. Irvin McPherran,
2nd Lieut. Grant L Keyser.

1st Sergeant, Jacob Hower
2nd " Jonathan Snyder
3rd " Alfred McPherran
4th " David R Houck
5th " Thomas E Allen
1st Corporal, William Snyder
2nd " Samuel G Grove
3rd " James A Hause
4th " Calvin Neff
5th " Wilson M Bower
6th " Egbert Hall
7th " John H Morgan
8th " Isaac J Neagley
1st Musician, Edward McGreagor
2nd " John A Reed

PRIVATES.

Aims Harry F
Buchanan Robert J
Bisbin John A
Bard George C
Billings Albert Q
Bird Emanuel S
Bodine John D
Bigbie James
Bready Abraham H
Cornelius Wesley D
Coyle Theodore
Cornelius Edward
Cares James A
Duck Isaac S
Donachy William
Donachy John A
Davis Gemmel J
Dennis Phares
Donachy William C
Donahoner Frank
Edmiston Miles
Farnsworth Lafayette
Fowler Augustus
Frain John A
Graffius Clifford
Grier Albert C
Given Dallis
Hollingsworth John M
Henry Mortica
Hoffman Samuel
Halfpenny Foster W
Hoffman John A
Imbody William
Kehoe Michael
Knox James R
Knox Robert
Long Jacob
Lumis William A
Miller William
Maxwell Peter
Morrow Joun
Maffit William C
Morelock Henry H
McFadden Falmes D
Newman Thomas
Nabal Morton N
Marrigan William E
Philips Chester
Painter Edward M
Pardoe Henry A
Renard Thomas
Snoth George
Schroth Andrew
Shough William
Showalter Martin
Stappleton Ammon S
Shawley John
Simpson Thomas M
Wendel Robert A
Wilson James H
Walter Silas F
Wolfe Henry F
Weld Daniel K
Walter David D
Wagoner Joseph
Walter Bassler
Warfel Henry C
Zellers Frank J R

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A BEREAVED WIDOW.—Two ladies were tavelling from St. Louis to Cincinnati, one of whom was asked by a fellow traveller, with whom a conversation had been opened, if she was married. "I was married," sighed the blooming dame, "but, alas, I know not if my husband be dead or alive. I heard that he was accidently killed in Pittsburg a few weeks ago, and I am going there to ascertain whether the report be true or false." "Well I've got a dead sure thing on my husband," remarked the other lady, "for I saw him buried six weeks ago."

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A BATTLE THAT WAS NOT FOUGHT.—Many years ago two boys differed about some trifling matter, while at play, and one of them chalenged the other to fight. The chalenge was accepted, and the heroes went into an adjoining field to settle the quarrel. Jackets and caps were thrown on ground, and all was in readiness, but each appeard unwilling to strike the first blow.

"Now, then, strike me if you dare." said the younger boy, with a fierce countenance.

His companion looked at him, but did not strike. At length he said:

"Nay, I have nothing to strike you for."

"Well, then," said the other, who had provided the quarrel at first, "let us be good friends again, for I have nothing to strike for either."

They dressed, and left the field without striking a blow, and never quarreled after.

One of them now holds a very respectable position as a teacher of youth. How few battles would be fought either among young people or old, if, in imitation of these boys the disputants would try to find *a reason for a quarrel* before they strike a blow.

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☞ The quickest way to make 'eye water,' is to run your nose against a lamp post.

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SCARCE.—Butter.

### A Rebel Letter.

The following is a literal copy of a letter found in the pocket of a rebel prisoner, taken near Petersburg, who died on the passage to the North:

LOBA TEMPORARY HOSPITAL, PETERSBURG, Va, July 17th, 1864.—*Dear Brother Pinck*:— Your long and interesting letter of the 6th came to hand yesterday. I am sorry that circumstances were such that I could not see you when so near me. I availed myself of every opportunity to inquire about you. I am again glad to hear that you are well and safe up to the date of your letter.

The mails have been running through for a few days, and have brought me several letters from the dear ones at home. The most recent was written on the 3d inst, when all were well. Sallie says she thinks mother's health much better than some time ago, and that she is more cheerful. This is truly to us very gratifying news. Let us hope to be with them soon, to enjoy the exquisit sweets of home and peace. Though our sky is rather murky now, I still believe this campaign will end the war. The late news from all quarters but Georgia, is cheering, and I think all will be right there soon. Early has had his own way in Indiana, and the latest news from him very encouraging. I however am prepared to hear that he has returned to us without capturing either Washington or Baltimore. Still he has done the enemy an immensity of damage. If his force is only strong enough to enable him to hold his own, and compel the withdrawal of Grant, it will be a most glorious thing. But if not, we will have lost everything. Grant may hold his position a long time and continue to shell the city; but unless he can do more than this, he will lose the object of the campaign.

*The news from the peace party, North, was never more encouraging than now; they are becoming more bold and defiant every day. Vallandingham has returned to Ohio and defies Lincoln to attempt to re-arrest him. These things are very significant, just now, in view of the important elections they are to have this fall.*

### The South will Welcome the Union.

"Extermination or independence!" that is the talk of Southern leaders. Will it be the fact? Are the men of the South braver than the Poles, more indomitable than the French, more stubborn than the Austrians, more tenacious than the Russ? All these have succumbed before overwhelming military force; and what has been will be. Occasional men may prefer death to submission, but communities never. When we scatter the armies of the rebellion, we have paved the way for the restoration of the Union; for, without military force to back him, the proudest planter must submit to an authority he can no longer resist with any show of success. To the overwhelming, then, of the two great armies of the rebellion the energies of the nation should be steadily and unceasingly bent. We can be assured that with their entire defeat our terms of peace will be courteously received, fairly discussed. And gladly accepted; but while the rebel flag flaunts in defiance over the camps of two great hostile armies, we have small prospect of making an honorable and an enduring peace. If we are but true to ourselves our triumph must come. The superior resources of the North will ensure us, under the guidances of leaders who, like the present, know how to avail themselves of them, the utter prostration of the military strength of the rebellion. When that day comes, the masses of the South will welcome the Union which gives them peace all the more gladly for the folly which induced them to tolerate the rebellion that brought on so disastrous a war.

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SENTIMENTS OF THE SOLDIERS.—The Lancaster *Express* makes an extract from a letter of Lt. E. M. Boring, a worthy officer of the P. V. V., to a friend in that city. In expressed the general sentiment of the soldiers:

"The result of the late election is a source of great satisfaction to us, and I assure you that the old 79th will roll up such a vote for Abe and Andy as will astonish the Copperheads of Lancaster. We can't call these men Democrats, for the reason that they are not Democrats. They are traitors, too cowardly to uphold their cause and its principals by coming out boldly into the field and shouldering their muskets alongside of their more manly brethern—the rebel soldiers. Party strife in this hour of country's peril we as soldiers despise and abominate, and we regard those who participate in this, after the fashion of the Copperheads, as speculating in the blood of the country's stay and support, her patriotic army and navy. Though we may not fully endorse some of the measures of President Lincoln, yet we feel and know that in the general administration of his affairs no man could have done better, and we mean that he shall remain at the helm of our ship of state until we have safely weathered the storm of rebellion."

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PLENTY.—Rain.

# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sep. 14, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

*"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

## NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**

OF TENNESSEE.

### Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Robt. P King, | 13 Elias W. Hall, |
| 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, | 14 Chs. H. Shriner, |
| | 15 Jno. Wister, |
| 3 Henry Bumm, | 16 D. M'Conaughy |
| 4 Wm. H. Kern, | 17 D. W. Woods, |
| 5 B. H. Jenks, | 18 Isaac Benson, |
| 6 Chas. M. Runk, | 19 John Patton, |
| 7 Robt. Parke, | 20 S. B. Dick, |
| 8 W. Taylor, | 21 Ev. Bierer, |
| 9 J. A. Hiestand, | 22 Jno. P. Penney |
| 10 R. H. Coryell, | 23 Eb. M'Junkin, |
| 11 Ed. Halliday, | 24 J. W. Blanch'rd |
| 12 Chas. F. Reed. | |

### UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

*For Congress,*

ABRAHAM A. BARKER of Cambria.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOHN N. SWOOPE, of Hunt., co.
JOHN BALSABACH, of Juniata co

FOR SENATE,

LEWIS W. HALL, of Blair co.
KIRK HAINES, of Perry co.

### UNION COUNTY TICKET.

*Prosecuting Attorney,*

JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.

*County Commissioner,*

JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.

*Directors of Poor,*

HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs

*County Surveyor,*

D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.

*Auditor,*

LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

## Day is Dawning.

Ben. Wood, Vallandigham and the Peace Democrats repudiate McClellan because they say his letter of acceptance repudiates the Platform. Gen. Cass, the noble old Democrat who would not stay in Buchanan's Cabinet with traitors, repudiates McClellan because he (Cass) says the Platform is an ignominious surrender to the rebels. The Peace Democrats call for a re-assembling of the Chicago Convention, to determine whether they will take McClellan and make a new Platform, or repudiate McClellan and keep the old Platform. Go on gentlemen, that is what we want to see. We wish to have the issue fairly made up whether the North shall for peace submit to the rebels; or whether the South shall *submit to the Government.* That is all there has ever been in it, and it is all there is in it yet. Go on then Vallandigham and get out your candidate who favors submission to the rebels. Run yourself, you are the best representative of that party; or if the recollection of Brough's majority is unpleasant to you, put up Pendleton who is for peace, with Ben. Wood, and get a fair and square submission ticket before the people.

We hope to see this done, and the signs are it will be done. Then we hope another thing, and that is to see the men of all parties, and *without the politicians, against them if need be,* unite upon one ticket of men who are *against submission to the rebels.* This issue once made up, a voice will be heard from the loyal States which will sweep rebellion and all its allies forever from this land.

THE FIRST HEAVY GUN!—*Union Victory!—Large Union Gains!*—Vermont held her State election on Tuesday of last week, for Governor and State officers, Congress, Legislature, &c. Governor Smith is reelected by about 22,000 majority—an increase of about 5,000, majority over last year All the candidates (Union,) for Congress are elected. The Senate probably all Union—The House but *two* "Democrats." This news will be poor comfort for Jeff. and his friends.

☞ The Union County Committee will meet in this place on Monday, the 19th inst. Candidates and members of Committee will see call by Chairman.


**Photograph Albums and Cards.**

A new stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.


## Organize for the Contest.

We earnestly call upon every voter opposed to the peace policy of Jeff. Davis and his Northern friends, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the Rebels shall lay down their arms and ask for peace upon the basis of the Union as it was, to organize for the contest in every borough, village and township in the county. Give the brave boys now in the field and in the very face of the enemy, the assurance that their cowardly enemy in the rear shall be defeated in their efforts to give aid and comfort to the rebellion, and victory, complete victory of our arms will come the sooner to the relief of our country.

The Vallandigham Peace Democracy is openly and secretly organized everywhere to defeat not only the Administration but also the army now so nobly contending for the right, and if Union men at home fail to stand up shoulder to shoulder in aid of their friends in the army, the rebellion may succeed, the Union forever destroyed, and peace never return.

We shall endeavor to do our duty, fearlessly, and we shall expect every Union man in the county to do his, as by harmonious action only can we expect to defeat the party in league with the rebels. Union men remember that the soldiers in the hospitals and in the field asks you to defeat the party opposed to giving them the right to vote—to defeat the leaders and the party so mean as to be guilty of casting an almost unanimous vote to put the white soldier, your father, your brother, your son, on an equality with the negro who has no vote. Then rally, and organize, and see that every voter in the county understands the questions at issue.

MCCLELLAN'S AND THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—McClellan's letter of acceptance, and the Chicago Platform *will be found in this paper.* We ask every voter to give them a candid reading. The Chicago platform was put up by Vallandigham, Seymour, Voorhees and other disunionists who will control McClellan if he should be elected, and McClellan's platform, though apparently honest, is intended as a trap to catch voters who are opposed to the traitors declaration "that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities," even in the face of *our* victories, and in the face of the repeated declaration of Jeff. Davis that he will accept of no peace unless on the basis of a dissolution of the Union and a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

If we could believe that the election of Gen. McClellan would result in more good to our distracted country than the re-election of President Lincoln, we would cheerfully support him, but we are candid in saying, that we believe his election would place in power its worst enemies, and that the peace we all desire would not be realized for many years, if ever.

It is not often the people are called upon to vote for a man with two faces—the Chicago platform gives McClellan *one to please traitors, and his* own gives him another to please Union Democrats. How many of the latter will be caught in the snaky trap time will tell.

"We have reason to know that as a Democrat, Pendleton enjoys the respect and confidence of Voorhees, Vallandingham, and all other prominent Democrats."—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

Vallandingham everybody knows to be a traitor to his Government, and Voorhees is no better, as the late exposure of his connection with the conscriptors of Indiana prove. Jeff. Davis Breckinridge, and others of the "Southern brethren," we suppose, are also some of the "other prominent Democrats" whose *respect* and *confidence* your candidate enjoys. We should be *very sorry if our candidate* either for President or Vice President had the respect and confidence of such men. If they had it would be positive evidence to convict them of being traitors *to their country.*

## The Rebels and the Peace Democrats.

We publish on first page a letter taken from the pocket of a rebel prisoner captured near Petersburg, who died on a transport which was conveying him and others to the North. The most significant passage at the present time is the following:

"The news from the peace party North was never more encouraging than now. They are becoming more bold and defiant every day. Vallandingham has returned to Ohio and defies Lincoln to attempt to re-arrest him. These things are very significant just now, in view of the important elections they are to have this fall."

Such testimony as this, from an apparantly intelligent writer, furnishes fresh proof of the warm sympathy existing between the rebels at the South and the Peace Democracy, whose convention at Chicago has nominated McClellan for the Presidency. They rejoice at the "bold and defiant" attitude of the Peace party and at the course of Vallandingham and his friends; and they look with confidence and hope to the "important elections" that are to take place this fall. Can *any* intelligent patriot among the Democrats, after reading such a letter, consent to give his vote for the candidates and the platform presented by the Chicago Convention?

☞ Read the *Globe.*

## The Richmond view of Armistice.

The "Democratic" party having planted itself distinctly on the ground of an armistice with the South, it becomes important to know how the rebels regard the proposition, and what they expect will be the result of such an arrangement. To this end, the following from the Richmond *Enquirer* will be read with interest:

"There is but one way to obtain all that we want and to remain in the right; it is the adoption of a manly straightforward course. Let us reject all secondary questions, and refuse all contingent arrangements. *The simple recognition of full and absolute independence of the Confederate States* is the one great condition upon which alone we can conclude peace; we ask for nothing more; we can accept nothing less. All other questions—of territorial limits, of the payment of the national debt, of compensation for losses—nay, even the vexed questions of emancipation—sink into utter insignificance by the side of the fundamental condition. Independence and Peace is what we fight and pray for, war and death is what we are equally prepared for. Our recognition yielded; we will discuss reconstruction with our enemies, and when convinced that our interest lies in once more trying one Government, there will be no danger of our people disregarding their plain interests. *Without recognition, there can be no armistice, no convention, no discussion*—nothing but war, war. There is no middle ground. Here we plant our banner, and here, with God's help, we mean to maintain it for us and our children."

Here, we conclude, is an answer sufficiently distinct. It renders it absolutely certain that JEFF. DAVIS & Co., will accept no terms but independence. That, however, was as well known when the Chicago Convention was in session as it is now. There can be drawn logitimately from the facts in the case no other inference than that the "Democratic" party, if they get power, mean to accede to the demands of the rebels and grant them their independence. Otherwise the "Democrats would at once abandon the ground of peace. Indeed were not this the intention, the ground would never have been taken.

We do not question that there are Democrats who are truly loyal—strict party men, who are slow to believe that this nefarious purpose really exists. We ask them to look at the evidence. Is there anything in the platform that tells them that peace would not be granted to-day on the rebel terms, were the "Democrats" in power? Does everything point to the deliberate purpose of ending the war by disunion? Could the truth be known, we do not question that it would be proved that this is the secret of the defiant attitude of DAVIS & Co. It is but reasonable to suppose that they are fully aware that "Democratic" accendency will eventuate in separation. Their boldness in making the demand may be accounted for, without violence to reason, on this presumption. *Is it not time for loyal* Democrats to draw back?

## Trouble in "Democratic" Camp.

The New York *Daily News,* and the New York *Metropolitan* (Catholic,) *Record,* both repudiate McClellan. We have room but for an extract from an editional article in the *News* of the 10th.

"The Chicago Platform promises with its triumph an immediate cessation of hostilities, and advocates a plan of reconciliation that every peace man, can conscientiously indorse. We accepted it, and with it the candidates nominated upon the platform.

But the candidate and the platform cannot exist apart. The platform is the soul—the candidate is the body. The one may change, decay, perish, the other is immutable and eternal, for it is principle. The two are therefore inseperable in their relative positions, for if the man renounce the principle, he ceases to be a candidate of the party that nominated him.

George B. McClellan was nominated upon a platform that promises an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States. Does he stand upon that platform to day? He does not. He has *renounced* the platform in his letter *accepting* the nomination. It is as if the bridegroom should accept the bride's property, but not her person. A bond like this is null and void. The peace party will not consent to have their principle betrayed and then do homage to the betrayer. They demand all that is nominated in the bond. General McClellan having rejected the proposition for a cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, declined the Chicago nomination, and stands before the people self nominated on a platform of his own creation. The Democracy must seek a candidate who *will* stand upon the platform, for they cannot consistently support one who is in collision with the Convention that tendered him the nomination. If the platform accords not with the nominee's convictions of the right, a due respect for the opinions of the assemblage that *unanimously* adopted it requires that he should give back to the Convention the standard of the Democracy. The Democratic National Convention is not dissolved. It is ready to convene at the call of its Executive Committee, and, if General McClellan cannot abide by the resolutions through which the principles of the party have been enunciated, let the Convention reassemble, and either remodel their platform to suit their nominee, or nominate a candidate that will suit the platform."

We also give an extract from the letter of the editor of the *Metropolitan Record:*

The undrsigned takes advantage of this, the earlies opportunity he has had since reading General McClellan's extranordinary letter of acceptance, to state that he has been compelled by a strict sense of duty as a journalist, and in accordance with his principles as a Peace Democrat, to withdraw the support promised in the last number of *The Metropolitan Record* to the nominee of the Chicago Convention for President. That promise was made in the belief that General McClellan would accept the platform upon which he was nominated, and it was given on that *condition alone. In his opinion,* this so-called Democratic candidate has placed himself in a position of direct antagonism with the principles of the American Constitution by declaring his intention to continue the present infamous war upon Sovereign States, and which has been so prolific in evils. In the course he has thought proper to adopt, he ceases, strictly speaking, to be a candidate, as the candidate and the platform have hitherto been regarded as inseperable.

JOHN MULLALY,
Editor of the *Metropolitan Record.*

## The Presidency.

*Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance. The Chicago Convention Rebuked.*

The following is the letter of Gen. McClellan accepting the Chicago nomination:

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws, and flag of our country impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced, and it should have been conducted in accordance with those principles, which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and to restore and preserve in the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement.

So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhibit all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the conditional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace, and we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent: that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union, but the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethern had been in vain—that we had abandoned the Union for which we have so often perilled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I should, bail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood, but no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws famed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of Executive power, endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the President, the army, and the people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Concious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish a guard for their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

THE Democratic platform means peace with rebels, war with patriots. It recommends revolution against LINCOLN and an armistice with DAVIS.

## The Emancipation Proclamation Saved us from a Foreign War.

The special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* at Nashville communicates the following valuable intelligence on the influence of the Emancipation Proclamation:

In the fall of 1862, Rev. Jessie Ferguson, a man of pleasing address, and with exceedingly seductive power of speech, *and who had left this city when* it was occupied by the Union troops, left on a mission to Europe, (which, though not official at least received the sanction of Jeff. Davis) for the purpose of aiding in securing a recognition *from England and France.* On arriving he had several communications *with leading rebel sympathizers in* England, and finally asked an interview with Palmerston. He refused *all communication with him, but* authorized his private secretary to see Mr. Ferguson, and learn the nature of his mission.

Mr. Ferguson was accordingly sent for, and without committing his master, appointed a second interview, at *which he stated* he would communicate Lord Palmerston's answer. The time came, and with it the decision of the British Cabinet. They told Mr. F. that Mr. Lincoln had just issued a preliminary emancipation proclamation; that the war on the part of the *North was for anti-slavery;* on the part of the South for slavery; and therefore England could not interfere *for the Confederates,* as it would place England in a false attitude, and would create such satisfaction among the *people, that the ministry* could not retain power for a day. He stated that the English people were essentially anti-slavery: that they had been taunting the Americans with the crime of slaveholding these many years; that they had emancipated their own slaves; and now to interfere for a people confessedly fighting for slavery, and against freedom, would be an act which no English Ministry dare attempt, however great their sympathies were with the Confederates, and however great their desires for a severance of the Union.

Mr. Ferguson then stated that the South had determined on independence and were prepared to sacrifice anything to secure that object; but it had commercial grievences enough to justify the existing revolution.

"Prove that fact," said the Secretary, "by abolishing slavery," and that moment we will interfere in your behalf."

Mr. Ferguson then explained that his visit was not official, but that he understood the sentiments of the Southern leaders pretty well, and he would return and bring the matter before the Richmond authorities, and this he accordingly did.

Mr. Davis, on hearing the statement seemed chagrined at the nature of the demands of the English Cabinet, and complained of its duplicity, and finally refused to do anything in the matter, as the institution of slavery was under the control of the States, and he could not bind them by treaty.

Having become satisfied that there was no hope from outside assistance, and conscious that the Confederacy could not maintain itself Mr. Ferguson, last Winter returned to Nashville, and "took the oath" but made no revelations except confidential ones, relative to his European mission. Some of his friends, however, betrayed him, and I am now in possession of the leading facts, which are precisely as given above.

From this we can perceive how narrowly we escaped war with England and France—the Emancipation Proclamation alone saving us.

THE Democrats express wonderful anxiety to obtain the soldiers' vote. Not many weeks ago their anxiety was to prevent the soldiers from voting.

## The One Issue.

*"We are fighting for INDEPENDENCE, and that or extermination we WILL have."*

*"We will govern ourselves. We WILL do it if we have to see every SOUTHERN plantation sacked, and every Southern city in FLAMES."*

*"Say to Mr. Lincoln, from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our INDEPENDENCE. It will be USELESS to approach me with any OTHER.—Jefferson Davis.*

## How the Soldiers will Vote.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 3, 1864.

FRIEND LEWIS:—I enclose you the result of a vote taken yesterday in the officer's Hospital, at the Naval School, to show your readers how the army feels as between Little Mack, and President Lincoln.

This vote was caused by a speech made the day before, by a secession member of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, who had the impudence to say, that three-fourths of the officers and men in the Hospitals here, were for McClellan. The officers heard of it, and made a canvass of the votes, and the result as stated in the enclosed slip, 193 for Lincoln, to 27 for "Little Mack, the unready."—And even this is scarcely a fair test. I think amongst the privates in these Hospitals, the result would still be more disparaging to McClellaud.

The Union men of the Convention, and in fact, all Union men that I have spoken with, laugh to think of being represented in the Chicago Convention, by such men as ex-Gov. Pratt, Harris and Johnes, all out and out rebels. Gov. Pratt has been arrested twice, the last time about four months ago. he was sent South, got as far as Fortress Monroe and gave his parole. All have sons and relatives in the rebel service.

You can count on Maryland for Abe Lincoln, certain. The Union men of this State and in fact, all appear to understand the issues much better than the people North. There is no half way peace men here. We know exactly where to place all here, either on the side of the Government and loyalty, or out and out rebels. They have the condor and honesty to be on the side they wish to win.

Yours truly,
J. A. D.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

# WAR FOR THE UNION.

## ATLANTA.

*General Sherman's own account of the Capture of Atlanta.*

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—In answer to a request that Major General Sherman would give us details of his late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were on the whole a Federal success, we have received the following:

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the 20th Corps at the Chattahoochie bridge, and with the balance of the army I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I marched rapidly south and reached the West Point railroad near Fairborn on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it. When moving east my right approached the Macon railroad near Jonesboro, and my left near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee and was completely beaten on the 1st, and during the combat I pushed the left of the centre rapidly on the railroad above and between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro.

On the 1st of September we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road and turned on the enemy at Jonsboro, assaulting him and his lines and carried them, capturing Brigadier General Gorman and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder.

Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped south that night.

The same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, *seven locomotives, and eighty* cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which on the next day, September 2, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major General Slocum commanding, we following the retreat of the rebel army to near Lovejoy's station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding it would not pay to assault, as we had already the great object of the campaign—viz: Atlanta. Accordingly the army gradualy and leisurly returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and tomorrow will move to the camps appointed. We have as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well-executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded who could not be removed. The rebels have lost besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at least 500 dead 2.500 wounded, and 3,00 prisoners, whereas, our aggregate loss will not foot up 1,500. If that is not success I don't know what is.

WM. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

## From Gen. Sheridan's Army.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept 8

The Baltimore American has the following special dispatch:

HEAD'QRS., DEPT' OF WEST VIRGINIA,
IN THE FIELD NEAR BERRYVILLE, Sep'. 8.

In the hurried account which I sent of Saturday's engagement at Berryville, I erroneously stated the number of wounded at 300. From official returns it appears our total loss will not exceed one hundred seriously wounded and killed. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They are known to have lost 300 in one brigade, and their total loss cannot fall short of 500, The rebel General Humphrey's was mortally wounded, but escaped. The decided repulse and defeat of the enemy by Gen. Crook's command reflects great credit on Gen. Sheridan, General Crook, and the latters gallant command, who fought splendidly. With respect to the loss of the ambulance train it appears that there was a sufficient guard furnished to prevent its capture if a proper disposition had been made of them. They have, however, all been recaptured with the exception of one The enemy are believed to be encamped in the vicinity of Winchester.

## FROM MOBILE.

*Effect of Farragut's Victory.—The Defences of the City—Prices—Incidents of the Capture of Fort Morgan.*

The New Orleans *Era* learns the following interesting facts from one of the Mobile refugees, who has arrived in New Orleans. For several days past he was concealed in the swamps near Mobile, where there are still many others endeavoring to evade conscription, but he fortunately succeeded in making his escape to the protection of the Union forces. The *Era* says: "We should give his name, which is very well known in Mobile, but that it might be the means of giving trouble to his family, who are still in the enemy,s power. Our informant left Mobile on the 11th, and was nine days in making his escape.

"When he left nearly all the Government proprety had been removed to the interior, showing that the impression had obtained among the officials that they would have to evacuate.

"The first that have recently been witnessed in and around Mobile are said not to have occured by authority, but were rather the work of accident or incendiarism. A large warehouse filled with rosin and turpentine was among the property destroyed.

"Flour was selling in Mobile from $250 to $300 per barrel; bacon from $3 to $5 per pound, accordingly to quality; spool cotton was selling at $6 per spool; ordinary calicoes were selling from $12,50 to $15 per yard; an ordinary pair of shoes from $150 to $175 per pair; cavalry boots were selling from $250 to $300 per pair; nails were selling for $1 per pound, an inferior article at that; ordinary cotton shirts (worth $2,50 to $3) were selling for from $50 to $60 each.

"On the day that our fleet passed Fort Morgan a gentleman offered a five hundred dollar Condederate bill for ten dollars in gold, but could not effect a sale or even a bid. To show the feeling in regard to the currency on that day, the prices of all articles were up to double the previous exorbitant rates.

"The population of Mobile is divided into two parties—for war and for peace. The former is wide-mouthed and blatant—the latter secret and biding its time. The war faction is composed of about one-third of the people, who have expressed the determination to burn the city, if they have to evacuate it. The people of New Orleans know what such threats as these amount to.

"The persons now in authority at Mobile are refugees from different parts of the Confederacy—many of them from New Orleans—possessing no interest in Mobile aside from their connection with the rebel government, and quite a strong feeling of animosity exists between the old citizens of the place and those who have gone there since the commencement of the rebellion in military capacities. The male registered enemies that have gone from this place have all been conscripted.

"The most complete military despotism is ruling in Mobile, no open difference of opinion being tolerated; and to attempt to criticise the acts of the military rulers will cost a man his liberty, and not unfrequently his life.

"At the time our informant left Mobile there were about three thousand regular troops in the defences; but these were being daily strengthened by conscripted citizens and the arrival of Alabama militia. No more regular Confederate troops were being sent there, one body only having reached the place since the passage of the forts. This was a battallion of heavy artillery. About fifty or sixty of its members were killed or wounded by a railroad accident, near Montgomery, while on the way to Mobile. Including militia, there will probably be ten thousand men to oppose our forces."

## The Rebs Cheer for McClellan.

Dispatches from the 'front' state that "when the Rebel soldiers learned that McClelan was nominated by the Chicago Convention, they gave hearty cheers, which were distinctly heard by our men. McClellan stock from that moment began to decline in our army." We should rather think it oughte'r.

LARGER THAN EVER.—An election for city officers was held in Wilmington, Del., *a slave State,* on Tuesday of last week, and the Union men carried every ward and the whole city by 450 majority—larger than ever before given. This is only the beginning of the Union thunder that will roll "all around the sky" in October and November next.

☞ Special attention is invited to John Farcira's advertisement in this issue. His assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies' and Children's wear is very large and of a superior quality. Give him a call.

☞ The citizens of Lynchburg, Va., have presented Gen. McCausland a handsome sword for his gallantry displayed in the destruction of Chambersburg.

## MARRIED,

Near Pennsylvania Furnace, Aug., 6th, by Rev. S. M. Hartseck, Mr. ROBERT B. REEDER to Miss ELIZA J. LEMON, both of Hunt., co., Pa

## DIED,

On the 5th inst., WM. FRANKLIN, son of John and Rebecca Jane Hoffman, aged 1 year, 5 months and 5 days.

Our Willie dear, the blessed babe,
God called him to his arms;
He was too good to tarry here
Amidst those toils and storms.

In this place, on the 8th inst., ELMER CARTER, *aged 11 months and 18 days.*


VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on

**Friday, the 23d inst.,**

A GRIST MILL, late the property of Hon. Thos. E. Stewart, dec'd., with 12 acres of land attached. Situate in West township, 1½ miles east of Petersburg.

JAS. G. STEWART,
BENJ. HARTMAN,
Executors.

**The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society,**

WILL HOLD ITS NEXT

*ANNUAL EXHIBITION*

AT EASTON, Pa., commencing TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, and closing FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1864. Premiums over $10,000. Read the following abstract:

CATTLE.—Foreign Imported, 10 premiums ranging from $30 to $20; all other grades of cattle, 31 premiums, from $25 to $10; and 42 premiums from $8 to $2. Best herd of Cattle, not less than 15, owned and held as farm stock, &c., $40; 2d best $25. Best Team of 10 Yoke of Oxen from any county, to be paid Agricultural Society of said county, $50; 2d best, $25.

HORSES.—Best Imported, 6 premiums, from $30 to $15 *Thorough-bred,* 10 premiums, from $30 to $10; *Trotting* Horses and Mares, a premium of $200, one of $200, and one of $100; Pacing, one of $50; Matched Horses, fancy trotting, premium of $50; best Matched Trotting, a premium of $30; best Draught, Gelding, and Single Horses, 12 premiums from $15 to $10; Stallions and Mares for all work, 15 premiums from $25 to $10; Jacks and Mules, 7 premiums from $25 to $10; best Mule Team of 4, $30; 2d best $15;—making about $2,000 in premiums for all descriptions of Horses and Mules

SHEEP.—For different kinds, 16 Premiums, from $20 to $10; 55 Premiums from $8 to $1.

POULTRY.—of almost every kinds premiums of $1,2,3 and 5, in the aggregate of $157.

Agricultural Implements.—Best display $50, Steam Plow $100, medal or special diploma, and liberal special premiums for plows, plowman, rollers, cultivators, wagons, &c. The premiums in other departments are liberal being for leather and its manufactures, butter, cheese, &c., vegetables, fruits, melons, grapes, wines flowers and their designs, stoves, tin ware, &c., domestic manufactures needle work, &c., fine arts, painting and penmanship, display of articles by tradesmen and mechanics, silver ware sewing machines, pianos, &c.

The above being a mere abstract, exhibitors are requested to secure a catalogue so that they may conform to the regulation of the Society, in presenting articles for exhibition. The most liberal arrangements are being effected with railroads generally, both as to freight and excursion tickets. For catalogues and railroad regulations, address the Secretary.

Single Admission tickets, 25 cents.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.
NORRISTOWN, PA.
Sept. 14, '64.

**Public Sale of Real Estate.**

BY VIRTUE OF THE LAST WILL and Testament of Samuel Carothers, late of Shirley Township, dec'd, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,

**On Friday, the 21st day of October**

next, the well known and valuable MANSION FARM, late of said deceased, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining the Borough of Shirleysburg and the great road from Mount Union to Chambersburg; seven miles distant from the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union; containing

**182 Acres and 82 Perches,**

about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 55 acres are well set with clover; 25 acres are meadow—the remainder well timbered. The improvements are, a good LOG HOUSE, and double LOG BARN, with Sheds and other necessary outbuildings; a well of excellent water convenient to the house, and running water in the barn yard, as also in most of the fields. There are also on the premises about 50 grafted apple trees, besides a variety of other fruit trees common in this latitude.

Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known and due attendance given by

LEWIS CAROTHERS,
ABRAHAM CAROTHERS,
Executors.

Sept. 14th, '64. 6t.


Read the new advertisements.

# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sep. 14, 1864.

## Union County Committee Meeting.

The members of the Union County Committee are urgently requested to meet at the Franklin House in Huntingdon, on Monday the 19th inst. Business of importance will be brought before the Committee. Congressional, Senatorial, Representative and County candidates are also requested to attend the meeting as far as possible

HENRY GRAFFUS,
*Chairman.*

August 10, 1864.

## Union Senatorial Conference.

LEWISTOWN, Sept. 9th, 1864.

The Conferees of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Blair, Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry, met at the Court House, in Lewistown, on the day of the above date, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion W. B. Lease, of Huntingdon co., was chosen President of the Conference, and Jno. T. Johnston, of Centre, and Geo. W. Patton, of Blair, were chosen Secretaries.

The roll of delegates being called, the following gentlemen presented their credentials, and were admitted to seats in the Conference:

Blair.—Samuel McCamant, Geo. W. Patton, John H. Keatly.

Centre.—A. R. Barlow, James Dunlap, Jno. T. Johnston.

Huntingdon.—Dr. H. L. Brown, Dr. H. K. Kneff, Hon. Wm. B. Lease.

Juniata.—W. W. Davis, A. G. Shellenberger, John A. Gallagher.

Mifflin.—Jno. A. McKee, Robert Patton, Ner. Thompson.

Perry.—Wm. Louther, Sam'l. Roath, C. Helsey.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to nominate candidates to be balloted for, when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination, viz:

L. W. Hall, of Blair; Kirk Haines, of Perry; D. W. Woods, of Mifflin; B. X. Blair, of Huntingdon, and E. Blanchard, of Centre.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to vote *viva voce*, for one candidate at a time.

Seventeen ballots were had without a choice, the Conferees voting for the candidates from their own counties, and Juniata voting alternately for Woods and Blair. After the 17th ballot, Conference adjourned for half an hour.

Conference re-assembled and proceeded to ballot.

After 71st ballot—there being no choice, the voting about the same—Conference adjourned until 6½ o'clock.

Conference re-assembled and proceeded to ballot.

On 74th ballot, Mr. Dunlap withdrew the name of Mr. Blanchard.

On the 88th ballot, Mr. Haines received a majority of all the votes cast and was declared nominated, whereupon the nomination was made unanimous.

The conference proceeded to nominate a second candidate.

1st Ballot—Hall 9, Woods 4, Blair 5.
2d " " 9, 4, 5.
3d " " 9, 4, 5.
4th " " 9, 4, 5.
5th " " 10, 4, 4.

Whereupon Mr. Hall was declared nominated and the vote was made unanimous.

W. B. LEASE, *Prest.*

JNO. T. JOHNSTON, } *Secy's.*
GEO. W. PATTON, }

### Nominations.

The Congressional Conference of the Vallandigham party met in this place last week and put in nomination Robt. L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg, as their candidate. Bob is well known as a politician—he comes up to the standard his party requires—unscrupulous in all his political dealings—and would just as soon be in one party as another, so he could win. Bob is different in one respect from many others, he can take a defeat as cool as the next man, and we would advise him to commence getting cool, now, as it has been intimated that Mr. Barker has decidedly the best wind.

The Union Senatorial Conference met at Lewistown on Friday last, and after balloting upwards of one hundred times—(Mr. Brice X. Blair, of this county, and Mr. Woods of Lewistown, having the largest number of votes but not enough to nominate,) some of the Conferees changed ground and nominated Kirk Haines, Esq., of Perry county, and Lewis W. Hall, Esq., of Blair county, as the Union candidates for this district, composed of the counties of Centre, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry. We are not acquainted with Mr. Haines, but if he is as able a man as Mr. Hall, we are very sure this district will be as ably represented in the Senate as any other in the State. Mr. Hall has already served a term in the Senate and was Speaker of that body, and was one of the best the Senate ever had. Hall and Haines will be elected if the Union men of the district do their duty.

The Vallandighamites have not yet made their nominations for Senate or Legislature.

### State Fair.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its next fair at Easton Pa., Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1864. The most ample accomdations we are informed are being made. The Grounds and buildings of the Farmers and Mechanics Institute, where the Fair will be held, are among the largest and finest in the State. In addition to the buildings and sheds already erected, several very large tents have been secured; one for the floral and fruit department and the other for the Fruit Growers Society of Easton Pennsylvania, who will hold their quarterly meeting upon the grounds at the same time. Their object is to discuss all questions appertaining to fruit growing, as well as to which fruits of their own production. Their discussions are not beneficial, will add much to the general interest of the Fair. From present indications the fair will be one of the largest ever held in the State.

☞ Mrs. A. will please accept our thanks for her good intentions. We are happy to inform her that we are again upon our feet, with fair prospects of being "about" again in a few days.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.—Persons in want of these stamps can get them at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail will receive attention.

### Spectacles.

A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

SCARCE.—Locals.

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Pleasant Green, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Pleasant Green, late of Oneida tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make payment.

HENRY WILSON, Executor.

Sept. 14, '64. 6t.

## TRIMMINGS

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER
No. 804 Arch Street.
Philadelphia.

A fine assortment of Ladies Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Bugle Gimps, Shawl Borders, &c.

Importers of real Berlin Zephyrs, Embroideries, Saxony Yarns, Knit Hoods, Fancy Goods, &c., at the lowest prices.

Sept. 14, '64. 3m.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

## PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

*TUESDAY, OCTOBER* 11, 1864.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 11th day) of October, 1864, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Mifflin, and Cambria, in the House of Representatives.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Blair, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry, in the State Senate, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata, in the House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of county Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

Two persons to fill the office of Director of Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of county Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Thomas Coffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 30 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Muttern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magsby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Little, at McAlevey's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 5th of August next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of Sept., A. D. 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
*Huntingdon*, Sept. 14, '64. }

JUST RECEIVED AT LLOYD & HENRY'S, a large stock of Ladies' Dress Goods of the latest styles. LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

### Pocket Knives.

A new stock just received at Lewis Book Store.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE—

[Estate of Joshua Green, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Joshua Green, late of Barree tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make payment to Carmon T. Green.

JACOB C. MILLER,
ROBERT F. GREEN,
CARMON T. GREEN,
Executors.

East Barree, Sept. 7, '64. 6t. *

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, late of West tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES G. STEWART,
BENJAMIN HARTMAN,
Executors.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, '64. 6t. *

FLANNELS, WOOL PLADS, CASSimeres, Clothes, Kentucky Jeans, &c., at
Sept. 7, '64, 4t. LLOYD & HENRY'S

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS, such as New Mackerel, Hams, Side, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Cheese, &c., at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S, TO buy Goods, cheaper than they can be had in Phil'a, or New York.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN, Delaines, Ticking, Linceys, and every variety of Domestic Goods, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

IRON, STEEL & NAILS, OF ALL kinds, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, of various kinds at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

SALT BY THE SACK, BBL., & Bushel, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, TEAS, Spices & Groceries of all kinds, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL, FLOUR and all kinds of Grain, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

## FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street
ab ve 7th.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have now in store, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farreira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch st., Philadelphia.

Sept. 7, '64. 5m.

## NOTICE.

An election for President, Five Managers and Treasurer of the Petersburg and Reedsville Turnpike co., will be held at the office of the Freedom Iron Company, in Denny township, Mifflin county, Pa., on Thursday the 22nd day of September next.

Sept. 7, '64. 3t.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R., & COAL COMPANY,
PHILADA., Aug. 30, 1864.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road & Coal company, will be held at the Office of the company, Philada.,

**On Tuesday, the 13th day of September,**

1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Bedford R. R. Co., and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. R. and Coal company, for the consolidation of said companies and the urging of the corporate rights, powers and privilege of the Bedford R. R. company into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. R. and Coal company. At which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy, will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly of May 16, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Rail Roads.

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

Sept. 7, '64. 2t.

## ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of orders of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the tract of land hereinafter described, situate chiefly in Walker township, in said county, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises,

**On Wednesday, 28th day of September,**

A. D. 1864, as the unaccepted and unsold portions of the real estate of the Hon. John Ker, late of said tp., dec'd., to wit:

1. All that tract marked D in the diagram to the writ of Partition or valuation annexed, called, "The middle tract;" containing 185 acres, 152 perches, about 75 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, with a dwelling house and small barn thereon erected.

2. All that tract of land marked E in said diagram, containing 214 acres, and 87 perches, and called "The upper Tract." About 100 acres of this tract are cleared, and under cultivation. The uncleared portions of both these tracts are well timbered.

3. Four tracts of woodland, to wit: The tract marked G in said diagram, containing 110 acres. The tract marked K in said diagram, containing 87 acres, 147 perches. The tract marked L in said diagram, containing 148 acres and 83 perches, having thereon a Lime Kiln and Lime-Stone Quarry. The tract marked M in said diagram, containing 117 acres and 147 perches.

4. An undivided interest in Milnwood Academy, in Dublin tp., in said county.

5. All the interest and estate of Henry M. Ker, dec'd. in the tract marked F in said diagram, containing 179 acres, 124 perches, with a dwelling house and barn thereon erected; 80 acres of this tract are cleared, and the residue heavily timbered.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Attendance will be given by DAVID S. KER, Trustee.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

## VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his farm and timber-land adjoining, upon which he resides, in Juniata tp., Huntingdon county, containing in all about

500 *ACRES*,

about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, 90 acres thereof being rich bottom land, and the remaining cleared part being good red shale upland, with two good apple orchards, and two sets of farm buildings on different parts of the tract. The building on one part of the said tract consists of a stone house, good spring house enclosing an excellent spring of water near the house, other necessary outbuildings and a large frame bank barn. The buildings on the other part of the tract are a log house and log barn. This a productive grain raising farm and is well located for raising stock. The land not improved is well timbered, a considerable portion of which is good productive land if cleared and cultivated. It can be divided into two or three tracts and will be sold either in separate parcels or as a whole, as may be desired.

A clear title will be given and the payments made to suit the purchasers.

Any inofrmation will be given by calling on the undersigned on the premises.

A. B. SHENEFELT.

Juniata tp., Aug. 31, '64.

## TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

West, Thursday, Sept. 8, at S. C. Bridge.
Brady, Saturday, Sept. 10, at Mill Creek.
Walker, Tuesday, Sept. 13, at R. R. St. Sch. H.
Barree, on Thursday, Sept., 15, at Manor Hill.
Jackson, on Friday, Sept., 16, at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley tp., Tuesday, Sept. 20th, at Mt. Union.
Union " Wednesday, " 21st, at Mapleton.
Juniata, Thursday, " 22nd, Bell Furnace Sch. H.
Henderson, Friday, " 23 Union Sch. H.
Onchia, Saturday, " 24, Centre Union S. H.
Penn, Tuesday, " 27, Marklesburg.
Hopewell, " Wednesday, 28, Coffee Run.
Todd, " Thursday, 29, Newberg.
Carbon, " Friday, 30, Calmont.
Shirleysburg & Shirley tp. Tuesday, Oct. 4, Shirleyb'g.
Cromwell, " Wednesday, 5, Orbisonia.
Dublin, " Thursday, 6, Shade Gap.
Tell, " Friday, 7, Bollingertown.
Springfield, " Saturday, 8, Meadow Gap.
Clay, " Monday 10, Scottsville.
Cass & Cassville, " Tuesday, 11, Cassville.

As the new form of certificate differs, in one respect at least, from that of the old, the county Superintendent would call the attention of applicants to the following portion of the instructions recently issued by the State Department, in regard to the coming examinations.

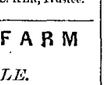
1. MORAL CHARACTER.—By the new form of certificate the Superintendent certifies to the good moral character of the holder. Good moral character is one of the most important requisites, and no person should be licensed to teach whose character is even questionable.

If superintendents are not personally acquainted with the applicant, or are in doubt as to their character, they should demand testimony from some responsible individuals who are known in the community, before certificates are issued.

R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.

August 10, 1864.

## STRAY.



CAME to the residence of the subscriber, residing in Porter township, about the 4th inst., a red bull two years old, and black steer, three years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or else they will be disposed of according to law.

FOREST & ISENBERG.

Alexandria, Aug. 31, '64. 3 *

### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Sept. 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy and Extra Family Flour | $11.00@11.50 |
| Common and Superfine | $9.00@9.50 |
| Rye Flour | $8.00 |
| Corn Meal | $4.50 $5.00 |
| Extra White Wheat | $2.75@2.75 |
| Fair and Prime Red | $2.70@2.84 |
| Rye | $1.75 |
| Corn, prime Yellow | $1.70 |
| Oats | .97 |
| Barley | $1 bu $1.25 |
| Cloverseed, 64 lbs | $9.50 |
| Timothy | $3.25@3.50 |
| Flaxseed | $2.50 |
| Wool | 100@112 |
| Hides | .13 |

### HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Family Flour ₱bbl | $9.50@10.00 |
| Extra do ₱cwt | 6.00 |
| White Wheat | 2.10 |
| Red Wheat | 2.00 |
| Rye | 1.30 |
| Corn | 1.25 |
| Oats | .75 |
| Cloverseed | 7.00 |
| Flaxseed | 2.50 |
| Dried Apples | 2.00 |
| Butter | .20 |
| Eggs | .15 |
| Lard | .15 |
| Ham | .22 |
| Shoulder | .16 |
| Sides | .18 |
| Tallow | .10 |

## WANTED AT ONCE!

Several Carpenters and Cabinet Makers, at high wages.

W. O. HICKOK,
Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

Aug. 31, '64. 2t.

## H. K. NEFF, M. D.

HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.

Huntingdon, Aug. 24, '64.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Alex. Allison, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Alex. Allison, late of Henderson township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons, having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. HENRY WILSON.

aug. 10, 1864-6t Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Hugh M. Parker, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Hugh M. Parker, late of Jackson tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

LIBERTY J. PARKER,
Administrator.

je22, 1864-6t*

## ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of John B. McIlroy, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John B. McIlroy, late of Jackson tp., decd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOSEPH McILROY.

Aug. 3, 1864-6t. Administrator.

## TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the *Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.*

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every respect, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,

D. D. ESHELMAN,
Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

ap29-3m

## LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

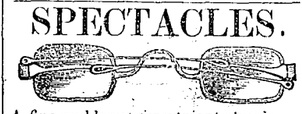
A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

## HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of FE3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

## SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

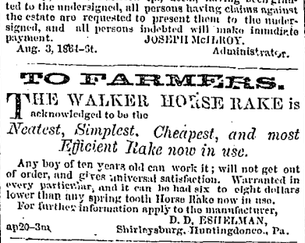
*AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

## CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

## UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | *Large Family Wringer,* | $14,00 |
| No. 1½ | *Medium* " " | 12,00 |
| No. 2. | *Medium* " " | 10,00 |
| No. 2½ | " " " | 9,00 |
| No. 3. | *Small* " " | 8,00 |
| No. 8. | *Large Hotel,* " | 20,00 |
| No. 18. | *Medium Laundry* { to run by steam or hand. } | 20,00 |
| No. 22. | *Large* " " } | 30,00 |

Nos. 2½. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

### UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

**Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.**

*No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.*

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

## MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his patrons and the public generally that the second quarter of the summer session of this Institution will be open for instruction AUGUST 8, 1864, and continue eleven weeks.—Also, that the winter session will begin October 31st and continue twenty-two weeks.

Special attention will be given to those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching.

Piano music will be taught on reasonable terms.

Each student wishing to board at the boarding house will be required to furnish a sheet and pair of pillow-slips.

Terms—One half the pay in advance; the balance at the expiration of half the term.

For further information, address

S. C. McCLAIN,
Mooresville, Hunt. co.

Jy13-3t

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN PENN TOWNSHIP,

About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over

*TWO HUNDRED ACRES.*

About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon. James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power; it is a good situation for a tannery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient. Is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.

Terms of sale made satisfactory.

WM. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64.

Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

## PUBLIC SALE OF *REAL ESTATE.*

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Henderson township, on SATURDAY, 3d day September, '64, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described tract of land, situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing

114 *ACRES*,

about 75 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance well timbered.

The improvements consists of a good two story log house with excellent cellar; double log barn and other necessary outbuildings, with a good carpenter shop 24 by 26 feet. Also an excellent spring of water piped to the door of the house, an excellent apple orchard of grafted fruit, and a great variety of cherry, peaches, pears, plums and grapes.

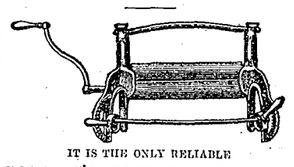
Full possession given the first day of November if desired. The privilege will be given to put in a full crop immediately after the sale.

Conditions of sale made known on day of sale.

CATHARINE N. GOODMAN.

Aug. 24, '64.

## PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street. New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

### WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust any more than silver, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' practical experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

## TO THE TAX COLLECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

As the county treasury is in great need of money to pay relief and other demands of the county, you are hereby notified and required to collect your duplicates and pay the money into the treasury in strict conformity to the warrant thereunto attached, or suit will be brought against you.

JOHN S. ISETT,
P. M. DARE,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
Commissioners.

y20-3t

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry Wilson, committee of Francis Jackson, a lunatic, for an order to sell or mortgage the real estate of the said lunatic.

11th April, 1864, petition read and it is considered by the Court and ordered that a rule be, and the same is hereby granted, upon the next of kin of the said lunatic to show cause why a sale or mortgage of the real estate of said lunatic should not be ordered. Returnable to next term. By the Court.

W. C. WAGONER, Prothy.

July 20, '64, 4t.

## HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

**Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,**

Now and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

## SUMMER RESORT.—BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

*BROAD TOP CITY,*
HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNA.

This Hotel, one of the finest in the interior of Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome Provisions the market affords.

The STABLING belonging to this House, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND & CO., Managers.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND. L. B. NEELEY.

☞ All other county papers insert one month and send bill to Broad Top for collection. [je22-1m

## Farm For Sale.

THE unders

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
## D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,

April 27, '64.

---

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
## SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

---

NEW GOODS
*FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.*
## Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, May 11, 1864.

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## REMOVAL.
## BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF
**Boots and Shoes,**

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

---

NEW CLOTHING
*AT LOW PRICES.*
## M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
*SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,*
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

---

*INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE*
## GIRARD
## Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

*Perpetual policies* granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep10,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

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## PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
*FOR SALE*
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

---

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Hat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

---

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

---

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

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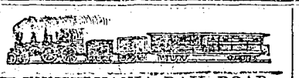

## PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
*SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.*

| WESTWARD. MAIL, | FAST LINE, | EXPRESS, | PHILA'A EXPRESS, | HALF-CHOICE, | STATIONS. | EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS, | FAST LINE, | TUESDAY ACCOMMODATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M |
| 4 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | N. Hamilton, | ..... | ..... | 1 43 |
| 5 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mt. Union, | 11 26 | 9 56 | 1 25 |
| 5 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mapleton, | ..... | ..... | 1 25 |
| 5 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mill Creek, | ..... | 9 43 | 1 18 |
| 5 29 | 7 05 | 6 39 | 5 49 | | Huntingdon, | 11 01 | 9 32 | 1 07 |
| 5 44 | ..... | ..... | 6 03 | | Petersburg, | 10 47 | 9 18 | 12 52 |
| 5 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | | Barree, | ..... | ..... | 12 44 |
| 5 58 | ..... | ..... | 6 17 | | Spruce Creek, | 10 35 | 9 05 | 12 38 |
| 6 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | | Birmingham, | ..... | ..... | 12 23 |
| 6 22 | ..... | ..... | 6 41 | | Tyrone, | 10 13 | 8 43 | 12 16 |
| 6 32 | ..... | ..... | 6 51 | | Tipton, | ..... | ..... | 12 05 |
| 6 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | | Fostoria, | ..... | ..... | 12 00 |
| 6 42 | ..... | ..... | 7 00 | | Bell's Mills, | 9 54 | 8 24 | 11 56 |
| 6 60 | 8 20 | 8 00 | 7 15 | | Altoona, | 9 40 | 8 10 | 11 40 |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. |

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M

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## HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M. | Morn'g A. M. | STATIONS AND SIDINGS. | DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M. | Even'g P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 5 40 | LE 7 30 | Huntingdon, | AR 10 45 | AR 6 20 |
| 6 00 | 7 50 | McConnellstown, | 10 24 | 6 0 |
| 6 08 | 7 58 | Pleasant Grove, | 10 16 | 5 52 |
| 6 24 | 8 14 | Marklesburg, | 10 00 | 5 40 |
| 6 38 | 8 28 | Coffee Run, | 9 42 | 5 20 |
| 6 45 | 8 35 | Rough & Ready, | 9 35 | 5 20 |
| 6 50 | 8 46 | Cove, | 9 23 | 5 08 |
| 7 00 | 8 50 | Fisher's Summit, | 9 20 | 5 02 |
| AR 7 15 | AR 9 05 | | LE 9 05 | LE 9 |
| LE 7 25 | LE 9 20 | Saxton, | AR 8 50 | AR 4 40 |
| 7 45 | 9 40 | Riddlesburg, | 8 33 | 4 19 |
| 7 53 | 9 48 | Hopewell, | 8 26 | 4 11 |

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 09 | 10 04 | Piper's Run, | 8 12 | 6 22 |
| 8 34 | 10 29 | Hamilton, | 7 47 | 5 57 |
| 8 49 | 10 44 | Bloody Run, | 7 28 | 5 48 |
| AR 8 53 | AR 10 48 | Mount Dallas, | LE 7 25 | LE 5 45 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 7 25 | LE 9 25 | Saxton, | AR 8 00 | AR 6 30 |
| 7 40 | 9 40 | Coalmont, | 7 45 | 6 15 |
| 7 45 | 9 45 | Crawford, | 7 35 | 6 05 |
| AR 7 55 | AR 9 55 | Dudley, | LE 7 30 | LE 6 00 |
| | | Broad Top City, | | |

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

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## READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.35 and $2.60. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.50 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M. and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

60 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

---

## WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for'g on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

---

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

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GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
## PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 18, 1864-1y.

---

AT THE
## PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
## Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

---

## Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Bullies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

---

## ACENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

---

## New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

---

## ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

---

*A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.*

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the 10th article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

*PENNSYLVANIA SS:*

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

E. J. SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

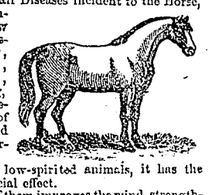
The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

---

## FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
## Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, fattens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

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WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

*It Tells You* How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
*It Tells You* How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
*It Tells You* The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
*It Tells You* How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
*It Tells You* The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
*It Tells You* What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the law as to MARRIAGE POWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
*It Tells You* The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
*It Tells You* The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
*It Tells You* The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCE, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
*It Tells You* How to make your WILL, and how to APPOINTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
*It Tells You* The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
*It Tells You* HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatior litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

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SCHOOL BOOKS,
*FOR SALE*
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
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Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

---

## W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

---

## ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

*M. I. TOBIAS & CON'S* best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

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FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
## Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

---

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

---

## 1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
# WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
## LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

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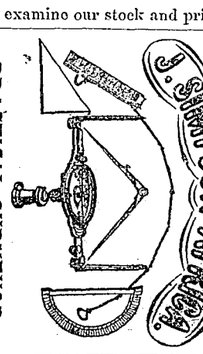


PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

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WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
*A LARGE STOCK*
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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| CONSTABLE'S SALES, | ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, |
| ATTACHMENTS, | EXECUTIONS, |
| SUMMONS, | DEEDS, |
| SUBPŒNAS, | MORTGAGES, |
| SCHOOL ORDERS, | JUDGMENT NOTES, |
| LEASES FOR HOUSES, | NATURALIZATION B'KS, |
| COMMON BONDS, | JUDGMENT BONDS, |
| WARRANTS, | FEE BILLS, |

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

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## 50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
## ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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THE BEST
## STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
*LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,*
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

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PROFESSIONAL & BUSIN ESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

---

R. ALLISON MILLER,
*DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1860.

---

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
*BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,*
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

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THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

---

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

---

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

---

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 26, '65.

---

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

---

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

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JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

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POCKET TESTAMENTS,
*A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT*
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
*LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

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BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

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FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

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WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

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ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

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WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

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IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

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SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
*LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

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MUSIC — THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Publisher—Hunter's and Berthii's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

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STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheapor than any other place in town.

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THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

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OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

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READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

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ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

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BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

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GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

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GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

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PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

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PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

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MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

---

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

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TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
*White and Colored Card Paper,*
For sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

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BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

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CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
GWIN'S.

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LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

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A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

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CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

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LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

---

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

---

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

---

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

---

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1868. H. ROMAN.

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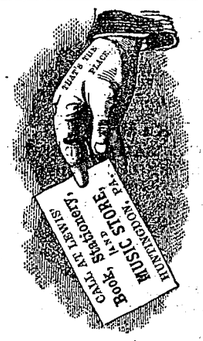


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AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
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ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
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For Ladies and Gentlemen,
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AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
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From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
*Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,*
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1865
*Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,*
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUS